

Latest War News Over Associated Press Leased Wires

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ARMED SHIP OPENS WAR FOR AMERICA, SINKING GERMAN SUB

ENGLAND NOT SEEKING TREATY

"HERO OF MARNE" AMERICA'S GUEST IN WASHINGTON

FRENCH COMMISSION INCLUDING
GENERAL JOFFRE LOUDLY
GREETED AT CAPITAL.

BRIEF CONFERENCE TODAY

Broad Outline of France's Idea of
American Participation Will Be
Laid Before Wilson Some
Time Today.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The French war mission to the United States, headed by René Viviani, minister of justice and vice-premier, and Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne and popular idol of France, was welcomed to Washington today with heartfelt enthusiasm.

Tonight, after being warmly greeted by American officials and cheered by illustrious friends by thousands of people who lined the streets while they crossed the city, the commissioners were at the home of Henry White, former ambassador to France, as the guests of the United States government.

Tomorrow the leading members, M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Cochrane will be received by President Wilson and later there will be preliminary conferences between the representatives of the French and American military and naval chiefs.

Will Have Idea Today.

Before night the administration will have in its possession at least a broad outline of France's idea of American participation in the war.

The leading members of the mission, coming up from Hampton Roads aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, had their first view of the national capital from a point on the Potowmack river below Alexandria, soon after Mount Vernon had been passed.

As the Mayflower came abreast of the home of the first President the marine band played the Star Spangled Banner and the Frenchmen heard the rattle drums and stood at attention. At Alexandria, rich in historic memories, the commissioners saluted hundreds of people who lined the river front wharves, waving their hats and cheering, while factory whistles shrieked out a noisy welcome.

Soon afterward the navy yard was reached, and there the party was received by a group of American officials, headed by Secretary Lansing, while the yacht's band played the "Marne-ho" and the marine guard on shore stood at attention.

Once ashore the party quickly entered motor cars and drove across the city to the residence where its members were to be entertained.

Had Cavalry Escort.

Two troops of United States cavalry escorted the mission through the streets and other residents were gathered about the White house.

Every precaution to insure the safety of the party was taken, the city through the residential section of the city during the afternoon, under escorting Washington in its springtime garb.

He was greatly gratified at the cordiality of the public reception, and in friends remarked that he was especially delighted to have seen so many school children among the crowds.

Marshal Joffre spent the afternoon motoring.

The Marquis de Chaville, grandson of General Lyautey, called on several old friends.

FRENCH COAST BOMBARDED BY HUN DESTROYERS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 25.—Dunkirk was bombarded by German destroyers early this morning. British and French patrol ships engaged the Germans, one of the French torpedo boats being sunk, according to an official announcement tonight.

The coast batteries replied and British and French patrol ships engaged the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Ostend at great speed.

NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS IN BRITISH COMMISSIONER'S VISIT; FIRST PART OF WAR LOAN IS PAID

UNRESERVED COOPERATION IN FIGHT AGAINST GERMAN MILITARY MENACE" IS REQUEST MADE BY BRITAIN'S EMISSARIES.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Complete understanding of America's attitude in the war—unreserved co-operation in the fight of democracy against the German military menace without entangling political alliance—was expressed by Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British war commission, in a statement today to newspaper correspondents.

"I am told," said Mr. Balfour, "that there are some doubting critics who seem to think that the object of the missions of Great Britain and France is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy and to entangle it in a formal alliance, secret or public, with European powers. I cannot imagine any policy with less foundation nor can I imagine any policy so utterly unnecessary. Our confidence in the assistance which we are going to get from this community is not based upon such considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties."

The foreign minister's statement was officially said to have been made as a result of the conferences during the past few days with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It was generally regarded as discrediting any suggestion in some quarters that the United States might be asked to sign a treaty not to make a separate peace.

Eventful Day For Commission.

This was an eventful day for the British commissioners, marked by a hearty welcome to France's illustrious war commission and the delivery to Ambassador Spring Rice of America's first loan to the allies \$200,000,000.

While the British visitors devoted most of the day to the honor of the British and Germans have engaged for the past three days in titanic struggles for mastery.

The British troops have made further gains south of the Somme river in their advance toward Cambrai and also have captured the number of Pithiviers, east of the Marne, wood which lies midway between Arras and St. Quentin.

Violent fighting continues around Monchy, where the British attacked three times but were repulsed with heavy losses, according to Berlin, in a continuation of the intensive air fighting. British airplanes have been forced down according to London, and six British machines are missing.

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"British sea power," comments the Post, "as understood prior to the war, no longer exists."

In Belgian territory there has been a German torpedo boat, which engaged them and sank a French torpedo boat which engaged them.

Further news has been made available by the British Foreign ministry of Turkey's recognition of the Ottoman Empire having been driven from the seat of the Shahid-al-Ulum, to occupy a short distance of the northern part of this country with the Turks. The Turkish army admits the departure of the Turks to the south.

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The Belgian artillery units continue to harass the British forces.

"Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for calling here to-day and giving me the opportunity of expressing to you personally and through you to the great American people, how very deeply we who belong to the mission sent from Britain, value the kindness, the enthusiasm, the warmth of welcome which you have received in this capital city of the United States. All our hearts are gratified and touched personally. We are even more deeply gratified by the fact that the war is being carried out in a spirit of sympathy and cooperation of sympathetic emotion in carrying out what is the chief objective of the British people to those themselves who are greatest conflict with us and have waged in this world."

What The War Means.

"I do not suppose that it is possible for you to be aware of how impossible it would be to us to seek to impose our will upon the people in your place—an realize in detail in concrete detail all that this means to those who have been engaged in it for now two years and a half. That is a feeling which cannot and can only come by actual experience. We on the other side of the Atlantic have been living in an atmosphere of war since August 1st, and you cannot imagine how seriously business, even if you please, is disassociated with the war itself without having evidence of the war brought to your notice every moment."

The More Tragedy.

"Of course, the more tragic sides of war is never and cannot ever be absent from our minds. I say with great regret this morning in the newspapers that the son of Mr. Borden, Law, our chancellor of the exchequer, was wounded and missing in some of the operations now going on in Palestine, and I instinctively sent my mind back to the loss of this war in

the More Tragedy.

Amarillo and vicinity Thursday, fair and warm.

Yesterday's temperatures:

8 a. m. 45° 7.5° 66°

Midday 74° Minimum 65°

12 M. Max. 84° 18.6 Min.

(Continued on Page Four)

Takes Eastern Command



By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Major General J. Franklin Bell today turned over the command of the Western Department of the United States army to Brigadier General William L. Shantz, who will be in charge until the arrival of Major General Hunter Liggett of the Philippines, appointed to command the Western Department.

General Bell will take charge of the Eastern Department.

SUB ACTIVITY CAUSES CONCERN

ENGLAND WORRIED OVER INCREASED DAMAGE DONE TO ALLIED SHIPPING LATELY.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, April 26, 3:50 a. m.—The startling increase of the sinkings of British ships during the last week is prominently displayed in the morning papers, several of which comment gravely on the serious outlook.

The Times complains of the lack of details and says much which hinders the facts.

"If fuller details were furnished the case would be found still worse." In a sense of security engendered by the lack of information, it is dangerous because it is false and a bad preparation for the trials which are coming. It would be far better to tell the whole truth."

The Mail complains of the omission of French, Italian, American, and neutral losses which gives a false impression. The Telegraph says the submarine campaign has become the predominant war problem and calls for a maximum effort to defeat it. "No success on land," continues the paper, can compensate for failure at sea. Everyone who is familiar with the ship building districts is aware that the efforts being made to put out new tonnage are quite inadequate. There is a shortage of labor and a shortage of material."

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Naval Gunner on Mongolia Shatter Periscope of Sea Fighter in British Waters

By Associated Press.

LONDON, April 25.—Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press today that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

"I am greatly rejoiced," he said, "and I congratulate the captain, the gunners and all the crew of the Mongolia. Thank heaven some Americans have at last begun to hit. We have been altogether too long pursued at the receiving end of this war. Germany has waged on us."

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was

absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine.

The periscope disappeared and a few minutes later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water.

Captain Rice paid a high tribute to the gunners and to the manner in which they were handled by their officer.

SUBS ARE TAKING ENORMOUS TOLL

For five days and nights," he said, "I hadn't had my clothes off and we kept big force and lookouts on duty all the time. It was 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon of the ninth night that we sighted the submarine. The officer commanding the gunners was with me on the bridge where in fact, we had been the most of the time throughout the voyage."

"There Goes a Sub!"

"There was a haze over the sea at the time. We had just taken a sounding for we were getting near shallow water and we were looking at the lead when the first shot was fired."

"The submarine was close to us, too close in fact for her purposes and she was submerging again in order to maneuver in a better position for torpedoing us when we sighted the submarine. The officer commanding the gunners was with me on the bridge where in fact, we had been the most of the time throughout the voyage."

"Sinking by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, forty, including two in the week ending April 16; under 1,600 tons, 15, including one in the week ending April 1."

"Fighting vessels sunk nine, including one sunk the week ending April 15."

The above report shows the greatest number of merchant vessels reported sunk by mine or submarine made public by the British government since the war began.

"U-boat sinks 100 ships."

"The submarine probably had been to catch us broadside on, but when it appeared we had the stern gun trained full on it."

"Periscope shattered."

"The periscope was broken, the gunners had managed to get the gun to bear on the submarine and the submarine disappeared."

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